THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH JULY.

A "MUSEUM of Religions" has just been inaugurated in Paris. But it will not be open to the public till October. The images of all the divinities worshipped by all the people on the face of the globe are assembled in it, and not only the idols, but the sacred objects used in the religious services of the different forms of worship; while in the library are to be found the sacred writings, with the accredited commentaries on them, of all the sects that possess a religious literature, and a complete collection of all modern works of importance on the history of religion. M. Guimet, who has enriched Paris with this interesting collection, has spent several years of his life and a great part of a considerable fortune in getting it together. He has travelled all over the world, noted the ritual and ceremonies of each religion on the spot, and purchased the accessories pertaining to it from the priests themselves; so that of the genuineness of all the objects in the collection, there can be no doubt. The building in which it is housed has been erected by the Government at an expense of over £100,000, and is a handsome structure.

OWING to the unhealthiness of the climate, it is said that Government intend to abandon the Nicobars as a convict settlement. Both Europeans and Natives have been suffering considerably of late. The islands have been used as a penal settlement since 1870.

"ONE who knows" writes to *Truth*: "Many and loud are the complaints I hear of jobs in India (and by India I mean Simla). The fact is that Simla is ruled by the ladies for the most part, and for the remaining part (a small one) by the 'Society men.' If a man act well or sing a good song, he can bat to take ten days leave to Simla to get almost any appointment he likes. The thing is too well knowu to require proof by instance, though I have numberless instances at hand." This must have been written by one who knows nothing of Simla Society.

MORE than eight-and-a-half inches of rain fell in Allahabad during the four-and-twenty hours ending at 8 A. M. on Wednesday, July 25th, a downpour which has been only once or twice surpassed during the past twenty years.

A STRONG memorial, signed by thousands of the residents of the Nagpore division, protesting against the proposed disruption of the Central Provinces, has been presented to the Chief Commissioner. Others from various parts of the province are on their way. Several District Boards and Municipal Committees have also passed resolutions to the same effect. A strong feeling exists throughout the province against the proposed abolition of the local Government. In view of the approaching revision of the settlement, the people regard with grave concern the possibility of their being brought under the rigorous and uncongenial revenue system of Bombay. The Government proposal finds favor with no class or section of the community, and agitation against it is steadily increasing.

THE Armenian College at Calcutta, the Victoria College (Cooch Behar), and the Wesley College at Colombo, have been affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

MR. C. RIVETT-CARNAC, of the Financial Department, has been deputed by Government to examine the forms in use in the Opium Department in the transactions with the cultivators, with a view to introducing an uniform system of accounts in the two Agencies. Mr. Rivett-Carnac is now at Patna, and will visit the N. W. Provinces later.

THE newly established Chiefs' College at Lahore is in need of further funds, and an appeal has already been published in the *Punjab Gazette* on its behalf. Up to the present, rather more than four lakhs have been made up by subscription and Provincial and Imperial grants for the housing of the scions of the Punjab aristocracy, but under present estimates Rs. 3,74,000 have already been disposed of; and in view of the rapidly increasing number of students, an additional Rs. 68,000 are required. The Punjab Government has expressed its willingness to give one-third of this sum, if the remaining two thirds be raised by private subscription.

TUESDAY, 31ST JULY.

THE question of communication between the north-western districts of Upper Burma and Assam will, it is believed, not be lost sight of this cold weather. The line from Manipur to Chindwin *via* the Kubo Valley has already been thoroughly opened out, and the journey can be made with perfect safety. If a little more money were spent in improving the road at one or two points, the route would be available nearly all the year round in spite of the heavy local rains. As regards the old route further to the north from Makum to the Hukong Valley, which was explored some months ago, officers of experience on the frontier consider that there would be no difficulty in opening it out, provided all arrangements were made for a small party to start not later than December 1st. This is the route by which direct communication would be established between Makum and Mogaung, *i. e.* between the Brahmaputra and Irrawaddy Valleys. It has been suggested that railways might be constructed along this line, and the trade of Bhamo and Yunnan thus be stimulated.

THE Divisional Commissioners have sent subordinate officers and the managers of Ward and Government estates a communication, embodying detailed instructions for planting trees along the road sides, with a view that local officers will promote planting among public bodies and zeminders, and create among them a taste for arboriculture.

PUNDIT Siva Nath Sastri thus writes about the vegetarians in England:—"There are many Associations of vegetarians. Their members number, we hear, about 7 or 8 thousand. In London, many Hotels on strictly vegetarian principles have been established. There are, here, thousands of people who do not drink, nor take flesh or fish."

BABU ASUTOSH BISWAS has been appointed to act as Junior Government Pleader of the District Court of the 24-Pergunnahs. There were several candidates for the post, and choice lay between Babus Asutosh Biswas and Priya Nath Mullick. Babu Asutosh was highly recommended by the District authorities as well as by one or two Judges of the High Court.

ACCORDING to *La Nature* an immense terrestrial globe, constructed on the scale of one-millionth, will be shown at the Paris Exhibition of 1889. A place will be set apart for it at the centre of the Champ de Mars. The globe will measure nearly 13 metres in diameter. Visitors to the Exhibition will see for the first time on this globe the place really occupied by certain known spaces, such as those of great towns. Paris, for instance, will barely cover a square centimetre. The globe will turn on its axis, and thus represent the movement of rotation of the earth. The scheme was originated by M.M.T. Villard and C. Cotard, and *La Nature* says that it has been placed under the patronage of several eminent Frenchmen of science.

REFERRING to Mr. O'Donnell's action against the *Times*, a London correspondent says:—The *Times* has spent thousands of pounds in preparing its defence, and transported a whole colony of witnesses from Ireland to London and lodged them sumptuously at a cost of £20 a day, and will not, therefore, be able to recoup a fourth of its outlay from Mr. O'Donnell.

AT the Handel Festival there was a grand musical demonstration, of which a graphic account appears in the *World*. Some eighty-six thousand persons were present, and this, notwithstanding the bad time, the sudden mourning and the unfavorable weather. It was, says the writer, one of the greatest artistic successes, and a financial success too. This year the chorus amounted to 777 sopranos, 790 altos, 682 tenors, and 776 bases—altogether 3,025. The orchestra was divided into 422 strings, 51 wood wind, 32 brass and 4 drums—together 509,—making a grand total of 3,534. The same writer remarks that the volume of their sound was imposing, the sweetness of it enchanting, and there were moments when even the men sang to perfection.

WEDNESDAY, 1ST AUGUST.

IN France the surprises of divorce increase, now that the statistics have been compiled and published. These only extend to three years—the first three years of the altered law. In the first year 1,800 divorces were pronounced, the second 4,000, and the third 4,500. English experience is reversed: for women have demanded divorce much more largely than men, in the proportion of 60 to 40 per cent. In more than half of these unhappy homes there were no children. The critical period of married life proved to be the second ten years of its enjoyment, but there were 105 couples who parted after thirty years of married life, and twenty-four, after forty years. A hundred quarrelled and were divorced within a year of their union. The mercantile classes supply the greater numbers of unhappy marriages—that is, amongst the well to-do. They are in the proportion of 800 to 500 amongst professional men, and men living on their incomes. Farmers come to only 300, but labourers and artisans to 1,800. There are, of course, the largest proportion of divorces in the wealthiest and busiest parts of France. In the capital, in the case of 1,000 marriages, forty-seven couples were divorced. In the more rural districts, married people are happier or less venture-some. Taking the whole of France, it was found that for every 1,000 marriages there were four divorces.

MR. J. G. CORDERY, C. S. I., Resident at Hyderabad, has retired from the service, his resignation dating from the expiration of his leave on the 13th instant.

THE Bombay Faculty of Law recently met to discuss the proposals of the committee which had been appointed to consider the course for the LLB. degree. The committee consisted of Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Charles Farran, the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, and the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine. In their letter to the University Registrar they mention that they had had the advantage of an expression of the views of the Professors of the Government Law School, and they all concur with the Professors in the recommendation that two years, out of the three years' course, should be put in after the degree of B.A. or, B.Sc. has been attained. The committee, however, were not unanimous as to the recommendation of the Professors that candidates for the degree of LL. B. should pass an intermediate or 1st LL.B. Examination before proceeding to the final examination for the degree.

FROM the last Administration Report of the Jodhpore State, which comprises an area of 37,000 square miles with an actual length of 330 miles, and which is consequently the largest within the Rajputana Agency, it appears that the progress effected within the past few years has been as satisfactory as it has been rapid. The most interesting feature of the Report is the information afforded as to the means adopted for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity, which have been attended with exceedingly surprising results. While Gwalior, a not far distant neighbour, is complaining of the increase within its territories of this class of crime, Jodhpore is congratulating itself upon its gradual *but* certain extinction. In the Thuggee and Dacoity Department various reforms have now been introduced; new registers have been opened, among other matters, for entering orders and instructions for the suppression of dacoity and the settlement of the criminal tribes; a "Budmash Book" has been introduced, in which the names of accomplices concerned in dacoities are entered; and printed statements are sent to each department for guidance and return at the end of every month, showing, among other things, the residence and presence in the various villages of members of criminal tribes, and the numbers of such tribes who have died or absconded. The criminal tribes of Marwar are very numerous, and in past years, as in Gwalior, gave much trouble. At the end of 1886-87 they were ascertained to number 66,709, of whom the majority were Bhils, Meenas and Baories, Thories, Kolies, and Bagries figuring to a smaller extent and representing only some 12,000. Considerable progress has now been made in the work of settlement of these tribes.

SPEAKING of Redemption or conversion of the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870, the *Indian Financial*

Review says: "We do not understand why the 4½ per cent. Loan of 1870 has been allowed to stand over since 15th July 1885, plethoric Cash Balances and Government hoarded money are the causes of the delay which has taken place in dealing with it. Why also, we would ask, was it necessary to call for a New Loan of 3 crores, at all, when they were prepared to convert or discharge this 1870 Loan, and why in the face of such a conversion-operation are the Financial Officials permitted for a moment to perpetrate on the public the gross outrage and wrong of locking up the whole proceeds of the New Loan in their Reserve Treasuries. From the Reserve Treasury Return received from the Comptroller General, we see that on 10th July 1888, the Reserve Treasury Balance in Bombay was Rs. 53,62,851, on 17th July Rs. 1,98,46,727, and on 24th July Rs. 248,81,662 so that in the short space of ten days, they had withdrawn from circulation and use in Bombay alone, the enormous sum of Rs. 195,18,811 or say close on two crores of rupees. Such a proceeding is shameful and disgraceful, and we find it difficult to write temperately regarding it. Such tactics are only resorted to by the Wall Street wreckers of New York, and are altogether unworthy of the best and perhaps the greatest Government the world has ever seen, which was the opinion of it expressed to us recently by an aged resident of Calcutta, a man of learning and of great experience. We thoroughly concur in this opinion of the Indian administration, but their Finance is wasteful and extravagant in the extreme and they are throwing away a crore of rupees a year or more which could be saved to the State by more economical Cash Balances and reduced interest charges."

THURSDAY, 2ND AUGUST.

THE Postal authorities advise the public to post their foreign letters a day before that on which the overland mail closes, during the monsoon, to guard against delay from breaches on the railway line or other unforeseen causes.

AN invention has been recently introduced in France, in the shape of a patent carriage-ventilator. The ventilator is fixed in the usual way on to the roof of the carriage, and has a funnel standing up above the roof—similar to the air funnels on boardship—for conveying the air into the carriage. Inside is a vessel of water, through which the air, entering from the funnel, is forced into the carriage. The water thus serves, not only to cool the air, but to exclude the dust. There is also a contrivance for catching any of the water which may spill or be forced over, and preventing its falling into the carriage. The apparatus is dependent for its working only on the running of the train. With a sufficient supply of water it works itself as long as the train is in motion. While standing at stations it would not, of course, act, unless there was a strong wind in the right direction, but the carriages would probably remain fairly cool, if kept closed, until the train started again. The first samples of the ventilator were sent out to Bombay, for trial in this country. Such an apparatus, if it could be made to work efficiently, would be a very great boon and supply a want that has been much felt ever since railways have been in existence in India.

THE news regarding the 1st Gurkhas being ordered to Sikkim is confirmed. Five hundred men of the regiment proceed at once to Pedong.

AN ATTEMPT is to be made to improve the water-supply and drainage of the cities and towns in the North-West Provinces, and the services of Mr. A. J. Hughes, Superintending Engineer, are to be given for this purpose. Mr. Hughes will not be permitted to take up any scheme without the previous sanction of Government. All preliminary expenses, together with the cost of the necessary executive establishment for the construction of public works, will have to be paid by the Municipalities, and the Government does not accept any responsibility for the correctness of the plans or estimates. The Municipalities are not to expect any assistance from Government in the event of the estimates being exceeded or the projects not turning out satisfactorily, while, at the same time, they will have to contribute to the cost of the supervising Engineer and his establishment, which is estimated at Rs. 23,666 per annum. Assuming that the works will be completed within three years, it is estimated that this expenditure will come to something less than three per cent. on the total cost of any project. Three of the largest Municipalities, those of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra, have already agreed to utilise the services of the supervising Engineer, and the arrangement has only been sanctioned for one year.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL note published at Paris, has angrily denied the reported French designs on Tripoli. It declares that Italian armaments on the other hand aim at Tripoli.

ON the appointment of the Commission of Judges to investigate the charges against Mr. Parnell, the nomination of Sir John Day was contested by the Parnellites, Mr. Gladstone joining in the Opposition. The motion, however, was carried by a majority of eighty-nine. The other Judges (Sir James Hannen and Sir Montague Smith) were appointed unanimously.

THE Mayor of Sligo has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing an intimidating article in his journal.

THE Commander-in-Chief begins his first cold weather tour in September. The precise date has not yet been fixed.

FRIDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

A CIRCULAR from Signor Crispi notifies to the Powers the definite acquisition of Massowah, and maintains the right of Italy to abolish the capitulations, and to tax the European residents. The circular strongly complains of the unfriendly and persistent obstruction of France.

THE senators at Washington have been discussing the harm resulting from the wide spread use of the cigarette, and a Bill has been introduced to prohibit the selling or giving of cigarettes, or of tobacco in any of its forms, to minors under sixteen years old in Columbia. Petitions, in favour of the Act from 230 physicians, 85 clergymen, and 524 superintendents and teachers of public schools, were presented by Senator Chase, who spoke very strongly against the habit of smoking cigarette as "destroying more youth] than any one thing that is affecting the prosperity of America."

ONE of the most practical applications of electric lighting has recently been patented. This particular contrivance, being portable, is one which permits the use of electric lamps in omnibuses, trams, and all kinds of vehicles, and having now been on its trial with success for several months, efforts will be made by the patentee to bring it into general use. The electricity required is stored in a small box or receiver. These portable storage boxes or accumulators are charged with electricity sufficient for two days. A reverse motion extinguishes the light. This simple contrivance has now been used with most satisfactory results upon some fifty omnibuses of the London General Omnibus Company, and its general use throughut the metropolis, and in most of the large towns in the United Kingdom, is only a matter of time. The practicability of such a contrivance has been demonstrated in Calcutta by Father Lafont.

THE Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, has, in reply to a reference made to him by the Commissary General-in-Chief, intimated that English padlocks supplied by the Commissariat Department for doors, windows, &c., in hospitals and for magazines and forts may be purchased locally.

IN the whole wrold there are about 50,000,000,000 (fifty billions) of letters posted every year, and of these, America claims to have posted more than any other nation. England posts every year about 700,000,000 letters and America 2,500,000,000 letters or four letters to every man, woman and child in the country. The Japanese despatch every year 100,000,000 letters.

THE Syndicate of the Allahabad University held its first sitting on Monday last, and after working both morning and afternoon adjourned to 8 A. M. on Tuesday. The first business taken in hand was the letter from the Local Government referring to the rules proposed by the Senate for the constitution of the University. According to the Act these rules required the sanction of the Local Government before they could become law. The rules laying down the main lines of the constitution have been sanctioned, but several other rules have been referred back to the Senate for re-consideration, accompanied by valuable suggestions for amendment. After dealing with the matters submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Syndicate set to work in a business-like manner to prepare the list of text-books for the examinations of 1889 and 1890. A proposal to make arrangements for candidates for the Entrance Examination to be examined in one of the vernaculars instead of a classical language for the year 1889 was carried, so as to avoid any injustice to students who have already been studying a vernacular.

MR. EDISON, the electrician, has invented a new dinner clock which talks. Instead of striking the hour it speaks it. At dinner time a voice issues from the clock, which says "dinner-time," also "One o'clock," "Two o'clock," &c, as the case may be. Another device, which he is perfecting in connection with the clock, is that of a female face which he purposes to set in the face of it. The lips of this figure will move at the hour, the head will bow, and the fictitious lady will say: "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen, it is bed-time."

SATURDAY, 4TH AUGUST.

IT has been settled that Peterhoff, the old Viceregal Loge at Simla, is to be given over to the Finance and Commerce Department for the ensuing season, their present place having long since been found inadequate for the office establishment.

BY a Resolution of the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated the 18th April, 1884, special pensions of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively were authorised as rewards for approved service for Civil Engineers who might render three years' service as Chief Engineer or as Superintending Engineer. It was not, however, decided whether the service qualifying for these special pensions were to be substantive service, or whether periods of temporary service might be included. On this question being raised, the opinions of selected officers were obtained and submitted to the Government of India, and after consideration of them, and in accordance with the principle laid down in the Civil Pension Code that two officers cannot count service for pension at one time in the same appointment, the Secretary of State was requested to allow active service, both substantive and temporary, to count as service qualifying for these special pensions, periods of furlough being excluded. This proposal has now been sanctioned by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, dated 30th July, states:—"The Chin Chiefs have restored the people captured in the raid made in May at Kundo; but they refused to comply with our demand for the surrender of Shwegyobin, the pretender, and other rebel refugees. They demand the restitution of cattle which the Kalewa Tsawbwa had confiscated, and unless the cattle are given up within fifteen days, they threaten to attack the villages west of the Myitha river. It is expected they will not give us much trouble during the rains, but Siboung, a post at the foot of the Tashon range, will be occupied by a detachment from the Indian garrison.

SOMKELI, an Ally of Dinizulu, has submitted and yielded up the murderers and looters to the British. Dinizulu's followers continue to decrease.

IT has at last been definitely fixed that the marriage of the Emperor of China shall take place in February next. The ceremony will be in a magnificent scale, such as the present generation of celestials has never before witnessed.

MESSENGERS report that in April last Emin Bey's provisions were scarce, and the Mahidists were advancing against him. Emin hoped to repel them by a rapid attack. Nothing fresh regarding Stanley.

THERE will be eight Cavalry Regiments at the Delhi Camp of Exercise next cold season.

DURING the past quarter the Kidderpur docks made satisfactory progress. The total expenditure now amounts to over 97 lakhs, of which 23½ were for the land.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A, F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the *7th Inst.*. at 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. The Method af Infinitesimals.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *7th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Expansion by Heat.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday* the *8th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The Earth, our Unsteady Observatory.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *9th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject Refraction.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *10th Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Prelude to the Laws of Motion.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the *10th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Aqueous Rocks.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
August 4th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE."

THE last words of a dying man and the first words of a coming ruler are regarded with lively interest; the one on account of the solemnity of the occasion on which they are uttered, and the other on account of the importance attached to them as indicating the policy on which the administration is to be carried on. At a reception held at Lord Northbrook's house, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presented an address to the Marquis of Lansdowne to which the Viceroy-elect gave a suitable reply. Although we have not before us the full text of his lordship's speech Baron Reuter has furnished us with an outline from which it is not difficult to infer the bent of his lordship's mind and the general character of the policy which he will pursue. Expatiating on the wonderful progress which the industries and education had made in India, his lordship remarked that the stability of British power would henceforth be more dependent upon "the good will of the people" than upon physical force; he then praised the Indian princes for the alacrity they had lately shown in placing all their resources at the disposal of the Government for the defence of the empire; and in his peroration he dwelt upon the necessity of governing India "in accordance with the spirit of the age." We thus learn that Lord Lansdowne will govern India in accordance with the spirit of the age. But what is the spirit of the age? What is the spirit, the concentrated essence or quintessence, as it were, of the latter part of the nineteenth century? What are the prominent characteristic features of the civilization of the present day? When a Liberal peer, though not a Home Ruler, speaks of the spirit of the age, he must mean to express by that phrase the best and highest development of the most rational principles which have moulded modern society in Europe; or in other words, those principles by which the best and most civilized governments in Europe are animated. We think the best features of the age may be summed up in two words—Progress and Liberty! If his Lordship, when he takes in his hand the helm of the Indian Government, keeps these two elements always in his view, he will prove to be one of the best rulers India ever had. We look at Progress in its three-fold aspect,—material, social and moral. As regards material progress a great deal requires to be done; indeed, excepting the laying down of railways, very little has been done in that direction. In addition to railways we require good roads throughout the country. Properly speaking there is only one good road, and that is the Grand Trunk Road; most of the other roads in the country are mere puddles, at least in the rainy reason. A great deal has lately been written by the Government of India on the subject of sanitation; but there cannot be sanitation on any extensive scale unless the country is intersected with good roads, unless the jungles are cleared, unless stagnant pools, marshes and jheels are covered up, and the entire face of the country is exposed to light and air. And such imperial works can only be performed by Government. An impetus is also to be given to all our industries. Lord Lansdowne eulogized the wonderful progress of industries in India, but it is to be remembered that those industries are managed chiefly by Europeans in India,—the Natives taking little part in them excepting as hewers of wood and drawers of water. Lord Lansdowne will prove a true friend to India, if he contrives to encourage and develop Native industries. As regards social progress, the less Government interferes with our time-honoured customs and institutions the better; any defects in them will be remedied by education and the course of time, the interference of Government only tending to produce mischief. But one thing Lord Lansdowne may do, and that is to bridge the gulf which separates the Anglo-Indian from the Indian. We are not about to enter into an elaborate discussion of the causes of this alienation of the two races; but we may remark in passing that the fault lies chiefly, if not wholly, on the side of the Anglo-Indian. The pretence that there cannot be social intercourse between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian, because the former will not eat and drink with the latter, is pure nonsense. There are many educated Indians, especially in the Presidency towns, who have broken through the rules of caste, and who have been to England, and yet these Indians are not admitted to the tables of Anglo-Indians of equal position in the social scale. It has been sometimes said that those Indian gentlemen who do not observe the rules of caste, do not bring their wives to society; hence they cannot be admitted to the social dinners of Anglo-Indian ladies and gentlemen. But there are, in all parts of India, some Native gentlemen who bring out their wives to society. Why are not such Native ladies and gentlemen admitted to the tables of Anglo-Indians? The truth is, the allegation is a mere pretext of the hollowest kind. But eating and drinking are not the only mode of social intercourse, though John Bull is proverbially fond of that particular mode of social intercourse. There are other ways of cultivating social intercourse besides the way of the stomach, such as garden parties, soirees, conversaziones and other social gatherings, in which the strict Hindu and the strait-laced Mahammadan may join without the slightest detriment to their feelings. Why is the number of such social gatherings not increased? The fact is, Anglo-Indians in general—there are honourable exceptions—are averse to Native society. They look down upon them with something like contempt. Conquerors of the country, they look upon the Natives as an inferior race, unfit for Europeans to associate with. The other day we heard that a Mahammadan gentleman of respectable position, in a Mofussil station, invited to dinner all the European gentlemen of the station along with some Native gentlemen,—and the Europeans, one and all, were conspicuous by their absence. Why was this? The only and true reason was that the inviter was a Native,—though they made various pretences, and some of them did not condescend to reply. Now, this sort of thing is not calculated to produce good feeling between the two races. Lord Lansdowne may do a great deal of good in this matter if his Lordship sets the high example of cultivating social intercourse with the children of the soil in a more affable and familiar manner than is usually done in the formal Garden and Evening Parties at Government House. If the head of the Government encourages an easy and less formal intercourse with Native gentlemen, other Anglo-Indians will be shamed out of their hauteur and exclusiveness.

With regard to moral progress, we do not think that Government can directly contribute much towards it. Lord Dufferin as well as the Secretary of State, are anxious to improve the morality of the rising generation by introducing a text-book on Morality into the schools and colleges of India. In one of the dialogues of Plato called *Protagoras*, the question is discussed, whether morality is teachable, and that learned sophist, after whom the dialogue is named, pronounces a magnificent oration on the affirmative side of the question; but Socrates suggests a number of doubts. We confess with Socrates in thinking that morality cannot be taught, at least in schools and colleges by a text-book. Home or the family-circle is the best place for teaching morality; and the Government of India may depend upon it that their text-book, if ever compiled and approved, will produce no effect on the students But if the Government cannot directly promote the cause of morals, it can do so indirectly by furthering the education of the people. Crime is in an inverse ratio with the education of a people. All criminal statistics prove this proposition. If the coming Viceroy wishes to contribute to the moral progress of the people of India, his best course will be to devise a scheme of universal primary education; and this he ought to do if he acts up to his resolution of governing India in accordance with the spirit of the age. If his Lordship succeeds in devising and setting on foot such a scheme, his name will be enshrined in the recollections of countless generations.

The other element of the "spirit of the age" is Liberty. This is the prominent characteristic of our age. On every side we hear the crash of old and effete despotisms, and on their ruins we see rise the fair temple of Liberty. Our age is pre-eminently characterized by liberty of thought liberty of speech, liberty of action. If Lord Lansdowne really means to govern us in accordance with the spirit of the age, he must give us greater liberty than we actually possess. Thanks to Government, we do now enjoy liberty of speech to a very great extent,—liberty of thought being one of those things which no mortal can ever deprive us of; but we want greater liberty in action, that is to say, a larger allowance of Self-Government, which we can secure only by the concession to us by Government of more representative institutions. The most prominent feature in the polity of all civilized nations at the present day is the growth of representative institutions; and the coming Viceroy will not have caught the true spirit of the age in which we live, if he fails to give us representative institutions on a large and liberal scale. From the first words uttered by Lord Lansdowne in connection with India, we hope a great deal from him; and we trust our hopes will not be dashed to the ground. We shall rest satisfied if we are governed "in accordance with the spirit of the age," that is, in accordance with the principles of Progress and Liberty.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BURMA AND CHINA.

MR. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN and his worthy co-adjutor, Mr. Holt Hallet, not satisfied with having promoted the annexation of Upper Burma, are now moving heaven and earth to have that country connected with China by a railway at the expense of the unrepresented and dumb Indian tax-payer. The reader knows how these two gentlemen, who were in the pay of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, contrived to persuade the British public of the immense advantages they would derive from the incorporation of Theebaw's dominions with the Indian Empire. Taking advantage of the great depression of trade in the United Kingdom, they began to preach that the annexation of Upper Burma would lead to the opening of new markets for British manufactures. Not only would the people of that country purchase large quantities of English goods, but that these would find their way into the South-Western Provinces of China, and that gradually the four hundred millions of human beings inhabiting the Celestial Empire would become quite as dependent upon England for the supply of manufactured articles as the 250 millions of India. No prospect could well be more tempting to British manufacturers and merchants. These gentlemen eagerly accepted the sanguine views of Messrs Colquhoun and and Holt-Hallet. The fiat went forth that Upper Burma must become a part and parcel of the Indian Empire. The Mandalay campaign was undertaken with a light heart and Theebaw's dominions were annexed. But the hopes held out to the British mercantile community about the opening of new markets in the East for their goods still remain unfulfilled. But Mr. Archibald Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallet are telling the English public that they need not despair of the opening of extensive markets for their manufactures in China by way of Burma. The only thing required to enable them to enjoy the full advantage of new markets for their goods in China and Indo-China is the establishment of railway communication between Burma and China. Messrs Colquhoun and Holt-Hallet advocate a line from Moulmein to the Chinese frontier. Such a line, they assure us, would be cheap in construction and certain to prove highly remunerative. The matter is an extremely simple one. The section of the proposed railway from Moulmein to Raheng would cost about $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, the gross guarantee on which at 4 per cent. would be about £100,000, or, say about 15 lakhs of rupees at the current rates of exchange. Then the section from Raheng to Bangkok would cost a million and-a-quarter, the guarantee on which at 4 per cent. would amount to about £50,000 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. Messrs Colquhoun and Holt Hallett, it is only fair to say, have no hope that the Government of Siam would undertake the construction of the section of the proposed railway which would be within its territory. They would, therefore, have the Government of India to guarantee the whole line from Moulmein to Bangkok. After the line has been constructed as far as the capital of Siam, it would only be necessary to extend it to the Chinese frontier.

We have said above that Mr. Archibald Colquhoun and Mr. Holt Hallet assure us that the proposed railway between Burma and China would be cheap in construction and certain to prove highly remunerative. But we should not allow ourselves to be guided by the misrepresentations of the redoubtable promoters of the annexation of Upper Burma. They naturally wish that the public should take their statements for gospel truth, and any opinions put forward which do not agree with that gospel are treated as wicked mis-statements got up with the special object of injuring the prospects of the Colquhoun-Holt Hallett Railway. Now, Lieutenant G. I. Young-husband of the Corps of Guides, who has thoroughly studied this question and possesses personal knowledge of the country which the proposed railway would traverse, has, in a letter published in the *Pioneer*, proved to demonstration the financial unfeasibility of the Moulmein-Yunan Railway, and exposed the unreliable character of the statistics on which the advocates of the line have based their calculations. Lieutenant Young-husband writes:—"No one can have a greater admiration than myself for Mr. Hallett as a skilful Engineer and hardy traveller, but as an unbiassed financial adviser on this particular railway project it is impossible to accept him. It is not in human nature for a man, whose heart and soul, whose whole hopes of distinction and professional advancement depend upon the successful floating of this scheme, to give an unbiassed opinion upon it. To read Mr. Hallet's report and letters is to wade through a weary string of special pleadings, backed up by a stupendous mass of, to say the least, statistics open to much questioning." The perfect justice of these remarks will be questioned by few right-minded persons who are fully acquainted with the circumstances of the case. Lieutenant Young-husband states with the authority of his personal knowledge of the country that the cost of constructing a railway through the mass of ranges which lie between Moulmein and Raheng would be abnormally large and quite out of proportion to the traffic returns to be expected from it. Mr. Holt Hallet has never seen this part of the country with his own eyes, and therefore any opinion which he offers on it must be considered quite worthless. Lieutenant Young-husband has carefully ascertained that the country does not want English-made cloths. He states that the celestial "wears Chinese cloths of Chinese manufacture, and turned out by Chinese tailors. * * * It does not, therefore, seem altogether clear why a railway should be constructed into South-West China for the purpose of supplying heathen China with an article which he does not seem to want. As for the trade in tobacco, it would be merely carrying coals to Newcastle to export it from Siam to Burma, or *vice versa*. They each seem to have as much as they can consume." Lieutenant Young-husband thus concludes his letter:—"A railway from Moulmein to Yunan is to be built for the special profit, behoof, credit and renown of Messrs. Archibald Colquhoun and Holt Hallet, and piles of statistics, many of them based on absurdly inadequate grounds, are heaped up to catch the eye and secure the gold of the British investor. * * * I have conversed with many men who thoroughly know the country too; and they have one and all either denied the feasibility of the project *in toto*, or else damned it, with such faint praise as 'Well, it may be feasible, but it won't pay.' The two high contracting and most interested partners are the Government of India and the King of Siam. Will either of them back up the project? The former will not; and the latter may give it his sanction and blessing—but dollars not one." We hope Lieutenant Young-husband is right in telling us that the Government of India will not support the proposed Moulmein-Yunan Railway. The injustice of constructing this line at the expense of the poor Indian tax-payer is obvious. Well, if the proposed Railway is certain to prove highly remunerative, why do not English capitalists come forward and undertake its construction without a guarantee from the Government of India? We pause for a reply.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON SANITATION.

THE subject discussed in the Resolution under notice is of general interest, but it has not been so exhaustively treated as could be wished. The difficulties to be overcome have not been squarely faced. Of three of the most formidable difficulties two have been relegated for future consideration, and the one discussed has led to a highly unsatisfactory conclusion. Three things are required for the organization of a complete system of local sanitation, *viz.*, funds, local co-operation, and official agency; and about two of these Government has said very little of a definite character. As regards funds it won't promise loans at a cheap rate of interest, it won't guarantee grants-in-aid, and it has no money to give in gratuity. A vague statement of taking matters into favorable consideration, and that hedged in by many conditions is all that the Government will deign to promise for the present. The second requirement is covered by the usual amount of denunciation of native ignorance, native prejudices, and native *insouciance*, with a slight seasoning of progress of education and such other official inanities. About the third we have something very tangible. We have been promised a scheme for the organization in every province of a Board which will have complete control over all sanitary works. This Board is to consist of an officer of approved administrative experience, the Sanitary Commissioner for the province, and an officer of the Public Works Department skilled in sanitary engineering, with "one or more non-official members appointed by the local Government." The non-official members may be left altogether out of consideration. They can serve no useful purpose. There is no one outside the pale of the Services who will ever think it worth his while; even if able and proof against the seductive charms of a Star or a badge of the Indian Empire, to influence the three official members for any good. They may serve as buffers or duffers, or ornaments to demonstrate to the public the liberal popular sentiments of the governing body; but they will be of no help to the Board in the efficient administration of the department of sanitation. We shall, therefore, overlook them altogether, and confine our attention to the three official members who will act immediately under the orders of the provincial Government.

The Sanitary Commissioner of the Province would necessarily act *ex-officio*. He is by the nature of his office the chief adviser of Government in matters sanitary, and so he will have in his new office as a member of the

Sanitary Board, nothing more to do than to discharge the duties of his substantive post. It is not clear in the resolution whether the other two members would also act *ex-officio*, or devote their entire energies to their new office. It is to be supposed that the senior or Civilian member will have the entire work thrown on him and the Engineer and the Medical gentleman will be his scientific advisers or co-adjutors. Now, since the Board will be placed under the immediate control of the Provincial Government it will not be other than a department of the local Secretariat. Supposing the Board would have a separate entity, it cannot be looked upon as other than a department like that of the Director of Public Instruction or the Sanitary Commissioner, or the Inspector General of Police or of Hospitals, and as such it would be totally beyond local influence. It will be a model of a centralised institution fit for an imperial *regime*—for an autocrat working with the aid of district prefects—but quite opposed to the spirit of local self-Government. When the subject of Local Boards was under discussion, Bengal bureaucracy evolved the idea of a central institution like this, but it was not approved by the Government of India on the ground that it would deprive the Local Boards of all vitality. The complaint was that the people took no interest in public business. The best way to induce them to do so was, therefore, to entrust them with power, and to produce in them a sense of responsibility. The central board, however, would in no way conduce to remove the complaint. Instead of reposing confidence in the Local Boards by entrusting them with power and producing in them a sense of responsibility, it would reduce the position of the latter to that of mere buffers, and no man with any sense of self-respect and uninfluenced by sinister motives would deign to accept the honorary service of membership of Local Boards. True enough that the absence of a central board would lead to diversity of action—to want of uniformity—but it was held that the object of rousing the interest of the people in their local affairs was of much more importance, and loss of uniformity for such an object was not a fact worthy of consideration. The central board was accordingly given up. Those, however, who were thus baulked in their sharp project were never satisfied; their idea of an efficient Government is that of an intensely centralised authority, and under the plea of health they have now got the India Government to accept their plan in all its entirety. It is the central board for the emasculation of the Local Boards that we have and call it 'sanitary' to save appearances. Sanitation is a word of such a wide signification, it embraces so many affairs of life that it will leave out of its purview nothing that comes under the scheme of local self-Government boards. Conservancy, roads, drainage, water supply, planting of trees, lighting, education are all parts of a wide scheme of sanitation, and the sanitary board will, therefore, swallow down the Local Boards. In fact, the whole municipal business of the country will be done by it, and the Local Boards will exist only in name. It is the farthest from our wish to say that His Excellency the Viceroy has elaborated the scheme with the deliberate purpose of setting aside the Local Boards by a sidewind. It would amount to a positive insult even to suggest such an idea; but we cannot resist the conviction that the practical effect of the new scheme will be to destroy the spirit of Local Self-Government in our Local Boards. They will remain the unwilling instruments of local taxation, but be devoid of all self-respect, of independence of action, of a sense of responsibility, which is produced by the association of the people in the task of Municipal management, and which Government professes to encourage.

Our next objection to the plan is that it will fail to provide for the requirements of the people of India in general and of Bengal in particular. No foreigners, however high in the Civil, the Medical or the Engineering Service, can have that amount of knowledge of local wants and peculiarities which is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of sanitary organization. Ignorance in this respect will be huge, while the bumptiousness and self-sufficiency of a conquering race clothed with supreme power will lead to the most intolerable mischief. In the name of science grievous harm will be done to the helpless people of this country. We can well conceive that our rulers will accuse us of narrow prejudices, crass ignorance, stolid immobility and what not for expressing our doubts about the competency of English officers, instead of respectfully bowing low to the ground for their scientific knowledge, but in the interest of our people we have no alternative. The kind of harm which we apprehend is best illustrated by the "Practical Hints" which are annexed to the resolution under notice, and published for the second time for our guidance. They come to us with the weight of the highest sanitary authority in England, the Army Sanitary Commission, and countersigned by the highest civil authority in the land, the Supreme Council of India; and we are bound to receive them with the most profound respect. But truth to say they are disfigured by such grossly erroneous recommendations, as even the common people of Bengal cannot listen to without a sense of pity for their instructors. Of course there is much in the "Hints" that is true and much that is new; but, to quote a celebrated orator, that which is true in it is not new, and that which is new is not true. Some of the principles inculcated are as old as the hills, and it is a waste of energy, not to say an insult to the understanding of the people, to put them forth as original lessons by Government. On the other hand the new ones are, we are bound to say, any thing but sound. We have not space enough at command to notice here the defects of all of them, but we feel bound to cite at least one instance. In Hint 5, we have directions given for the construction of wells for potable water, and we are told, that it is essential to roof in such wells. To impress this lesson on our mind a drawing is given of a section of the roofing. No description is given of the roofing, but the section shows that it should be tiled or thatched in the manner of a hut. This controverts every principle of science that we know of. The roof will prevent the aeration of the well water, which is the most important process for oxidising the water; it will prevent the exposure of the water to the light of the sun, whose actinic powers are the most important factors in the purification of water; and it will obstruct the undulation of the water whereby the different layers of it are exposed to the atmosphere. We shall not quote European scientific authorities on the value of these operations, for we presume the learned members of the Army Sanitary Commission know them well, and perhaps have some objections to urge against them; but in our country the benefits are well-known and the objections never heard of; and till our people know that aeration, undulation and solarization are injurious to water they would take the objectors to be totally ignorant of the subject. A tank in Bengal which is very much overshaded by trees has foul, dirty, stinking, putrid water in it, is condemned as an *endo*, or blind, tank. The same is the case with wells similarly circumstanced; and is indicated by the same epithet. In towns and thickly-peopled villages wells are rarely overshadowed by trees, but there lofty buildings often shut out sun-light and the result is the stagnation and fouling of the water. Knowing this the Bengalis will not agree to have their wells roofed in, and if any did, he will have his well made useless. In this country where laws are made by foreigners without any knowledge of our special requirements it will be easy to pass a law, making the possession of unroofed wells penal, but it will in no way serve the cause of sanitation, or make the people have any confidence in the wisdom of the authorities who enforce scientific vagaries by penal legislation.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras has returned to Otkamund after a somewhat prolonged tour in the Presidency in which the Mysore gold mines, among other things, were visited.

FRANCE has rejected the offer of a treaty of commerce with Italy.

TERRIFIC storms have swept over England, accompanied by rain. The eastern part of London caught it severely. The crops throughout the country have been seriously damaged.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton.

SIR F. R. HOGG takes three months' leave, and Mr. Fanshawe acts as Director-General of Post Offices.

THE Hon. Babu Chunder Madhub Ghose, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been allowed leave for one month from the 10th instant.

THE Crawford case which is being tried by the Magistrate of Poona has been adjourned for a fortnight in order to enable Government to collect evidence. Mr. Crawford claims that the case should go before jury, which it undoubtedly should and will. The charges have not yet been specifically framed.

THE Hon. T. T. Allen, Legal Remembrancer, will go on leave, and Mr. Garrett, Judge of the 24-Pargannas, will act for him. Mr. Beveridge will act for Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Bradbury will act as additional Judge.

IT is gratifying to learn that Lord Cross will shortly appoint a Committee to enquire into the Home Charges of the Government of India. The Committee will probably consist of two members of the India Council, with Mr. Henry Waterfield, and an official from the Treasury. The Committee ought to be constituted as strongly as possible, for the Home Charges are a severe drain on over-burdened India.

A LUNATIC—evidently a victim of law and a disappointed suitor—created some stir at the High Court, on Thursday last, when he handed over a carefully wrapped *dao* to the peshkar of the bench presided over by Justices Wilson and Rampini, with the very modest request that the Judges should kill him. The man was searched and some more knives were found on his person. The Police have taken charge of him and he is under medical observation.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Edgar has so far recovered that he will accompany Sir Steuart Bayley in his Honor's Dacca tour. His Honor's first tour is coming to a close, and everywhere in Uluberiah, Midnapore, Gurbetta, Bancoora, Ranigunj, Baidyanath and Doomka His Honor has been warmly received.

IN pursuance of a motion by Mr. W. H. Smith the remaining clauses of the Local Government Bill (which were not passed through Committee on the 17th ultimo) were put and adopted by the House of Commons without a division at one o'clock on Friday morning, after an acrid debate.

THE value of associated counsel is being gradually appreciated by native merchants and capitalists, and we are glad to notice that native mill-owners have formed an Association with the object of watching their interests generally. There are in the city and Suburbs 70 mills and all have joined the Association. Babu Aprokash Chunder Mukerjee has been appointed President of the new Association, which, we trust, will prove as useful as the National Chamber of Commerce.

THE Dickson case, which caused a good deal of uneasy sensation among railway servants, has been dismissed on appeal. The case is certainly a hard one. Mr. Dickson was dismissed by the East India Railway Company and sued the Company for damages for loss of service. He has been allowed only the salary actually due to him by the Company. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Dickson by his fellow-servants.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday last, Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that Government had not decided as yet on the report of the Indian Public Service Commission. He further said that Government had not intended to alter the limit of the age of candidates.

REUTER telegraphs :—"The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the Deccan Mining Company concession was presented to the House of Commons on the 3rd instant. The report shows that the Company has now about 700 shareholders, and that 85,000 fully paid-up shares were issued, of which 55,000 were sold to the public. The Committee does not express any opinion regarding the prospects of the Company, but mentions 150 tons of coal raised weekly and the fine diamonds found. The Committee absolves Lord Lawrence, as it is of opinion that he acted in perfect good faith. It admits the competency of the Company to transfer shares to the concessionaires, but doubts whether the same was the result contemplated by the Nizam's advisers. It suggests that the British Government might have given to the Nizam more effective advice and assistance. The Committee does not doubt the expediency of working the coalfields, &c."

WE congratulate the Calcutta Pinjrapole Society on the excellence of work they are quitely doing at Sodepore. The society has been in existence for two years, and maintained by our wealthy Marwari merchants its resources are ample The report read at the second annual meeting of the society, held at the temple of Satyanarayana. on the 29th ultimo, under the presidency of Babu Damodur Das Burman, shows that its income from subscriptions alone amounted to nearly a lac and fifty thousands and that from *Brittis* to nearly eighty-two thousand Rupees. The office-bearers for the current year will be our well-known fellow citizens Rai Suruj Mull Jhoonjhoonwallah Bahadoor (President) and Babu Shew Das Bogla (Secretary).

THE German Emperor has returned to his capital. His Majesty goes to Rome in the autumn to visit the Pope and the King of Italy. All Europe hopes that His Majesty's ceremonial visits to the Powers will cement European peace.

The Calcutta Police have been put on their trial for detective capabilites of late and have come out successful. The late daring robberies at the Indian Museum have been traced, and the culprit, a native of Burdwan, has been brought to book. More daring burglaries still have been going on for some time in the neighbourhood of the British Indian Street and have at last been brought to the door of a European, named Clement Ashley Merton, described as a "fair young man with sharp features," who has been living in a boarding house as a lodger. His story is that he came from New York a fortnight ago and he seems to be a profressional house-breaker, for house-breaking implements and a large quantity of stolen property was found in his possession. He pleaded guilty to the charge of a number of burglaries in the neighbourhood, all committed within a week.

IN the House of Commons, on 31st ultimo, Mr. Chamberlain replied to Mr. Parnell's charge, made on Monday, respecting his betrayal to Mr. Parnell and others of Cabinet secrets when he was a Minister. Mr. Chamberlain emphatically denied the charges, and said that he was willing to rebut them before the Commission. Mr. Parnell maintained his statement. The Bill appointing the Commission of Judges is still being considered in Committee. There was a prolonged and acrimonious debate on Wednesday regarding the scope of the enquiry. Mr. Henry Mathews declared that the primary object of the enquiry was to verify the statements of the *Times* relating to Irish crime, and not to enable members of the House to clear themselves. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt accused the Government of enlarging the scope of the enquiry. Mr. Reid's amendment limiting the enquiry was rejected by a majority of 47 votes.

IT is stated that Lord Dufferin has not yet abandoned the idea of visiting Kashmir, which had to be given up some time ago owing to the outbreak of cholera. It is thought that His Excellency will visit the Happy Valley before leaving India, and it is to be hoped that he will find a happy family there. Ministerial discord bids fair to be removed with the removal of Mr. Plowden, and we trust His Excellency's nomination to the future Residentship will be a guarantee of good feelings and amity. His Excellency, as at present arranged, will leave Simla about the middle of November and reach Calcutta on the 1st of December, so that the tour in Northern India will not be a lengthy one.

THIBETAN matters do not promise to end quietly. Reports are kept up to the effect that they are massing troops and meditate an attack and re-enforcements are being sent on hurriedly. The British troops on the spot are considered sufficient to beat them back; but re-inforcements are deemed necessary for facilitating offensive measures, which seem to be inevitable.

THE arrangement made long ago for enabling the College class students of the Sanskrit College to attend lectures at the Presidency College, has now been adopted in the Calcutta Madrassa. The Principal of the Madrassa, Dr. Hoernle, will lecture on Philosophy in the latter college in addition to his other duties and the savings effected by the arrangement will be utilized for the improvement of the school proper. The arrangement ought to have been made long ago and is clearly advantageous to our higher class Mahammedan students, who will be enabled to utilize the lectures of the Presidency College on payment of a lower scale of fees than the Hindoo and European students of the College. Three graduate scholarships are to be established to enable Mahammadan students to read for the B. A. degree, and a new boarding-house is to be established. It is a pity that with these excellent educational facilities, our Mahammadan friends should persistently keep in the background and maintain the ridiculous cry for favour. They ought to be better advised and see that self-aggrandising *apkawastes*, who pretend to pose as leaders of their community and take upon themselves to express their opinion, are really leading them to a very undesirable goal.

POLICE torture is by no means confined to Bengal or to Calcutta for the matter of that and cases of a serious type in Madras, which have come up to the Government of India, have been referred to the different local Governments for report. We trust the departmental heads will shake off red-tape conventionality and come out with frank statements which may help in rooting out the evil. Our public bodies ought be able to help Government considerably in furnishing facts.

THE efforts of Messrs. Dadabhai Neoroji and W. C. Bonnerjee to make the scope and object of the Congress better known in England are already bearing excellent fruits. The *Bombay Gazette* learns from a correspondent that so much interest has been excited in England about the National Congress that a number of members of Parliament intend being present at the next Congress to be held in Allahabad, to express their sympathy with the constitutional effort of their Indian fellow-subjects, and to acquaint themselves with Indian grievances. One member at least has definitely decided to be present. Mr. W. S. Caine the Radical Unionist M. P. for Barrow. Mr. Caine was in India last cold season, and has more than once declared that, in his opinion, all aims of the Congress and the desires of the people generally are 'ridiculously moderate.' Other M. P's have not yet definitely decided to come to India, but several are wavering, some among them thinking their presence would be more appropriate if they were asked by the responsible Congress authorities to attend, not (they say) to take part in the proceedings, but to learn at first-hand of the demands of Indian reformers. We are sure the promoters of the Congress will at once take the hint and the necessary steps for securing the attendance at their next meeting of these sympathetic friends. They at any rate will return convinced that the Congress is no assembly of idle busy bodies and speculative sedition-mongers.

WE are glad to note that private educational enterprise is every day widening its scope of operations in Bengal. Not in Calcutta alone but in the suburbs also, successful private schools are springing up every day, and two of the most successful are the Howrah and Kidderpore branches of the Ripon College. The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar gave away prizes to the successful students of the latter school on Saturday before last, and it was gratifying to learn from the Report that 520 boys are on the rolls and the school may soon develop into a College. It has fairly beaten the local Government school the number of whose students has fallen off very materially.

WE are glad to learn that the East Indian Railway Company has conceded three days' grace to monthly ticket-holders. It has hitherto been the rule that the monthly ticket-holders should purchase their tickets on the last day of the month for use during the next month. Now it is ruled that the tickets may be purchased within the third day of the month. The Eastern Bengal Railway has also made a similar concession. From the 1st of August passengers will be allowed to cross and recross the Hooghly by the Railway steamer free of charge when the Howrah Bridge is closed to traffic.

IT is a healthy and hopeful sign of the times that our annual district Exhibitions are becoming a settled institution of the land. They give a decided impetus to the development and preservation of local arts and industries and are pre-eminently worthy of support and countenance from the local gentry and district officers. We are glad to learn in this connection that an Exhibition of local arts and industries will be held at Murshidabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 5,000. We trust agriculture will not be left out of the programme, and a cattle show may also come in with advantage. In an essentially agricultural country like ours it is a mistake to leave it out in these shows.

THE recent cooly disclosures of Assam have not been wholly unsuccessful in having some sort of healthy effect. There is an evident desire now visible in some quarters to gild up the bitter pill and to show that the fate of the cooly is after all not deplorable, and Christian Missionaries actually so much appreciate the excellence of their worldly position that they are anxious to open out the line to their converts. A paragraph is going the round of some of the daily papers belauding missionary labour in this direction and predicting a glorious future for native converts, who can now be offered as a compensation for their change of faith at least the certainty of the innumerable blisses of cooly life in Assam.

THE recent Jain succession case which excited considerable interest among the Jain community has been dismissed on appeal. But the appeal Court has left it open to the appellant, who is declared unfit to succeed to her husband's estate in preference to his brother, to sue for maintenance or to apply to the Original Court for letters of revocation of the probate of the will.

THE authorities concerned are powerless in coping with the daily growing obstruction at the mouth of the Hoogly. Treacherous sand-bars make their appearance without warning, and cannot be removed, and the result is that ships and steamers constantly run aground, if indeed no worse results happen. We have had several of these cases within the last two years, and the last of these is the case of *Lord of the Isles* which is reported to have gone ashore at the lower part of the Eden channel. The sand in this part of the Channel is said to have gathered four feet in some places and collects in the form of "lumps." It is necessary, and it is thought possible by experts, to minimise the evil, and we have no doubt a serious effort will soon be made to do so.

SIR ASMAN JAH was received at a private durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy on Monday. The interview lasted for an hour and might have lasted longer, for Hydrabad just at the present is the scene of hideous scandals that no Viceroy or Government can afford to ignore. The interview was cordial and there were protestations of loyalty on the part of the Nizam's Government. The question of railway extension was also touched upon.

THE following rules on the subject of the refund of the value of impressed Court-fee stamps and of Court-fee adhesive labels will supersede all previous orders :—I (*a*) When any person is possessed of impressed Court-fee stamps for which he has no immediate use, or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, or (*b*) when any person is possessed of two or more (or, in the case of denominations below Rs. 5, four or more) Court-fee adhesive labels which have never been detached from each other, and for which he has no immediate use, the Collector shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamps or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a *bona fide* intention to use them. He must also show that he has paid the full price thereof, and that they were so purchased, or, in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps, so purchased, spoiled, or rendered useless within the period of six months, preceding the date on which they are so delivered.

THE extension of service after 55 years of age in the case of efficient and deserving public servants has always been attended with a deal of lengthy official correspondence, as it was the Local Government that had till now the direct determination of the question in each individual case. A recent circular of the Government, however, delegates to all Heads of Departments, District Officers and Judges, the power of declaring any ministerial officer subordinate to them to be efficient, and of permitting him to remain in the service for a definite period which is not to exceed the age of 60 years. Each subordinate's case will have to be gone into on his attaining the age of 55 years, and after each extension of service. If the officer is not considered efficient the case is to be reported to Government for orders. Extension of service beyond the age of 60 years will, as before, only be granted by the local Government. A sound principle is involved in the circular, and there can be no doubt that the immediate official superior has better chances of testing his worn out subordinate's efficiency than Secretariat authorities. But the scope of the circular, we are inclined to think, is a little too large, and to invest all Departmental heads with discretionary power, so much and so admittedly liable to abuse, may not in all cases be perfectly consistent with the efficiency of the particular service concerned. It is notorious that even with the Secretariat check and control, likes and dislikes have gone a great way in the determination of questions like this, and we could name, if we cared, officers that have been unwarrantably retained in service and that have as unwarrantably been excluded from it. The complex prolixity of the procedure involved would no doubt be curtailed by the circular. But it would be as well to have the final control lodged where it is. We are no opponents of decentralization of power of this description, if we may be permitted so to term it, but we are anxious to guard as much as possible against the baneful results of official likes and dislikes that we are but too painfully acquainted with.

WE much regret to hear that Mr. A. S. Gubboy, one of the wealthiest and most respected of the Jewish citizens of Calcutta, died on Saturday before last, after a long illness. He was highly esteemed in his own community and outside it and was a self-made man. We take the following details of his life from a morning contemporary : 'The deceased, who was 62 years of age, was born in Bagdad, and came to Calcutta forty years ago. Along with his younger brother Mr. Elias S. Gubboy, he started business, acting as agent for various mercantile firms in Bombay and Arabia. The firm of Messrs. Elias S. Gubboy and Co. soon became well-known, and shared in the once lucrative opium trade, their dealings bringing them into contact with Messrs. Sassoon and Co. What the opium trade was in former days may be judged from the fact that Mr. Arthur Sassoon, during an eight years' residence in Hongkong, amassed a fortune of forty lakhs of rupees. The telegraph and the vast development of steamer traffic have completely changed the condition of the trade, although even yet more than three-fourths of it are in the hands of Hebrew firms, almost their only competitors being the Marwaris. Mr. Shalone Gubboy spent three years at Hongkong, but the rest of his life was passed in Calcutta, where he was noted as a man of great industry, enterprise and intelligence. His career was devoted to business, but he was unswerving in the observance of his religion, and ever ready, in a quiet unobtrusive way, to aid the unfortunate and relieve the lot of the afflicted. In recent years he had been sorely tried by illness and by the loss of those dear to him, but his life was consistent to the last. His younger brother, Mr. Elias Gubboy, is still head of the old firm, and the deceased leaves two sons, Mr. David A. Gubboy, of Calcutta, and Mr. R. A. Gubboy, of Hongkong.'

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jong's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey : "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210 High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*August* 1, 1888.

GENERAL.—C E Buckland, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr H J S Cotton, or until further orders.

Captain A Stewart, of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to England for six months, with effect from the 1st July 1888.

Babu Purno Chunde r Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, attached to the Bhagulpore District, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act, VII (B C) of 1880, in that District, vice Mr C P Gaspersz, transferred.

Mr A Forbes, C S, reported his departure from India, on furrough, on the 13th July 1888.

Mr H R Reily, Joint-Manager of the Burdwan Raj Estate, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th August 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The order of the 29th June last, posting Mr. G. W. Place to Gya as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is cancelled.

Mr. F. C. Barnes, Officiating Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. G. Longhurst is appointed to act as Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Calcutta during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. C. Barnes, or until further orders.

Mr. A. P. Pennel, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani Sub Division of the Durbhunga District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. P. O' Brien, or until further orders.

Mr. A. E. Harward, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgung, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the District of Pubna.

Babu Kally Kumar Roy, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sungy, Chittagong Hill tracts, is transferred temporarily to Chittagong, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jahanabad, Hughly, is transferred to the Sudder station of the District of Murshidabad.

Babu Radha Kant Banerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad is transferred to the sudder station of the District of 24 Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum, is allowed leave for four weeks, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th August 1888.

Mr. T. D. Beighton District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is allowed leave for two days, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 2nd ultimo.

The hon'ble F. M. Halliday, Officiating member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-nine days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd September 1888, or such other date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Kamal Chunder Dutt is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in the District of Julpiguri during the absence, on depution, of Babu Annanda Nundo Sen, or until further orders, and is posted to Fallacotta.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Jodu Nath Dass, Third Subordinate Judge of Patna, is allowed leave for seven days, under rule 1, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 25th ultimo.

Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Under the authorities vested in him by the final cluse of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Koilas Gobind Dass, Deputy Maistrate, Bogra, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr. D. Yule is appointed to be a member of the Boiler Commisssion for the pourpose of carrying out the provision of Act III (B. C.) of 1879, entitied an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers Primemovers attached thereto, in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr James Walker, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Hanlon is appointed to be a member of the Boiler Commission for the purpose of carrying out the provision of Act III (B. C.) of 1879, entitled an Act to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam-boilers and Prime-movers attacted thereto, in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta and in Howrah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Bushby, or until further orders.

Babu Jagut Bundhu Bhuttacharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Nilkanto Sircar, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Babu Pulin Behary Bose, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Narail, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mohendro Nath Ghose, or until further orders.

Babu Shama Kanta Nag, M. A., B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsift in the District of Rungpore, to be ordinarily stationed at Kurigram, vice Babu Manmatha Nath Chatterji, deceased.

Syed Mahomed Hossein, alias Bukshi Jan, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate, for the Mozufferpore Independent Bench, vice Pundit Gopal Dutt Jha, deceased, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Mir Mahomed Ibrahim, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Satkhira, Khulna, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Jodu Nath Goswami, M. A. B.L. is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Mymensingh, to be ordinarily stationed at Jamalpore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Saroda Prosad Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Beni Madhub Mozumdar is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Chanchal Bench, in the District of Maldah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Nil Madhub Roy, Munsiff of Purneah, is temporarily vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsiffi during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bolac Chand, Subordinate Judge of Purneah, to Gya, or until further orders.

Babu Bunkim Chunder Mitter, M A, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Hughly to be ordinarily stationed at Serampore, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Bepin Behary Sen at Huripal, or until further orders.

Babu Krishna Nath Roy, Munsiff of Culna, in the District of Burdwan, on leave, is appointed to act temporarily as a Munsiff in the District of Tirhut, to be ordinarily stationed at Hajipore, and is vested temporarily with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Hajipore Munsiff, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharji, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of Brojo Nauth Dhur late of No. 2 Sagore Dhur's Lane in the Town of Calcutta, bullion merchant deceased were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction on the 27th of July instant to his widow Sreemutty Busunta Koomary Dasi.

SWINHOE & CHUNDER
Attorneys for the Administratrix.

No. 9 Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta, 30th July, 1888.

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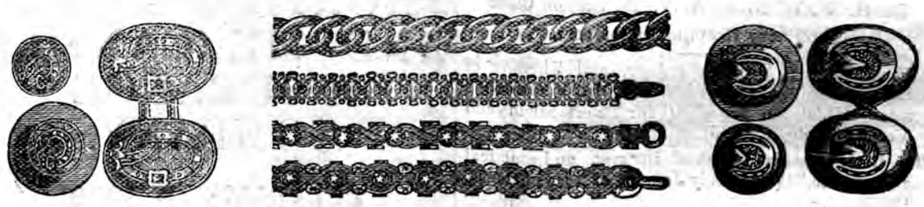

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